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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/696,019	10/28/2003	Arthur Rick Alleman	UF-387	7481
	7590 01/26/2007 K LLOYD & SALIWA	EXAMINER		
A PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION PO BOX 142950 GAINESVILLE, FL 32614-2950			NAVARRO, ALBERT MARK	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1645	
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SHORTENED STATUTORY	PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
3 MONTHS		01/26/2007	PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)					
	10/696,019	ALLEMAN ET AL.					
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit					
	Mark Navarro	1645					
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply							
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).							
Status							
1)⊠ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 Ju	ly 2006.						
•							
3) Since this application is in condition for allowan	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is						
closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.							
Disposition of Claims							
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-17 and 37-44</u> is/are pending in the application.							
4a) Of the above claim(s) 8-17 and 37 is/are withdrawn from consideration.							
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.							
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-7 and 39-44</u> is/are rejected.							
7)⊠ Claim(s) <u>38</u> is/are objected to.	7) Claim(s) 38 is/are objected to.						
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	election requirement.						
Application Papers							
9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.							
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.							
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).							
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).							
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.							
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119							
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of:							
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.							
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No							
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage							
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).							
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.							
•							
Attachment(s)							
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Summary	(PTO-413)					
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Da	ite					
 Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>several</u>. 	5) Notice of Informal P	atent Application					

DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

Applicant's election without traverse of Group I, claims 1-7 in the reply filed on July 20, 2006 is acknowledged.

Additionally, new claims 38-44 have been added, and claims 18-36 have been cancelled. Accordingly, claims 1-17 and 37-44 are pending in the instant application, of which claims 8-17 and 37 are withdrawn as being drawn to a non-elected invention.

Claim Objections

1. Claims 1-7 and 38-44 are objected to because of the following informalities:

Claims 1-7 and 38-44 recite "as set forth in Table 2." However, 37 CFR 1.821(d)

requires the use of the assigned sequence identifier in all instances where the claims of a patent application discuss sequences regardless of whether a given sequence is also embedded in the text of the description. Note: amendment of the claims to delete reference to "Table 2" will be sufficient to overcome this objection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. Claims 1-7, and 39-44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as containing subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. This is a written

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description rejection.

Claims 1-7 and 39-44 recite polypeptide fragments *comprising* between 5 and 88 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO: 3, as well as other non full length peptides. (Emphasis added).

The specification and claims do not indicate what distinguishing attributes are shared by the members of the genus. Thus, the scope of the claims includes numerous structural variants, and the genus is highly variant because a significant number of structural differences between genus members is permitted. Since the disclosure fails to describe the common attributes or characteristics that identify members of the genus, and because the genus is highly variant, a "fragment sharing 5 contiguous amino acids with SEQ ID NO: 3" alone are insufficient to describe the genus. One of skill in the art would reasonably conclude that the disclosure fails to provide a representative number of species to describe the genus. Thus, applicant was not in possession of the claimed genus.

Adequate written description requires more than a mere statement that it is part of the invention and a reference to a potential method of isolating it. The protein itself is required. See Fiers v. Revel, 25 USPQ 2d 1601 at 1606 (CAFC 1993) and Amgen Inc. V. Chugai Pharmaceutical Co. Lts., 18 USPQ2d 1016.

Vas-Cath Inc. V. Mahurkar, 19 USPQ2d 111, clearly states that "applicant must convey with reasonable clarity to those skilled in the art that, as of the filing date sought, he or she was in possession of the invention. The invention is, for purposes of the 'written description' inquiry, whatever is now claimed." The specification does not

"clearly allow persons of ordinary skill in the art to recognize that [he or she] invented what is claimed."

Applicant is reminded that Vas-Cath make clear that the written description provision of 35 USC 112 is severable from its enablement provision.

Furthermore, in The Regents of the University of California v. Eli Lilly (43 USPQ2d 1398-1412), the court held that a generic statement which defines a genus by only their functional activity does not provide an adequate written description of the genus. The court indicated that while Applicants are not required to disclose every species encompassed by a genus, the description of a genus is achieved by the recitation of a representative number of DNA molecules, usually defined by a nucleotide sequence, falling within the scope of the claimed genus. At section B(1), the court states that "An adequate written description of a DNA... requires a precise definition, such as by structure, formula, chemical name, or physical properties, not a mere wish or plan for obtaining the claimed chemical invention." (Emphasis added).

Applicants are directed to the Revised Interim Guidelines for the Examination of Patent Applications Under the 35 U.S.C. 112, 1 "Written Description" Requirement, Federal Register, Vol. 64, No. 244, pages 71427-71440, Tuesday December 21, 1999.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

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(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3. Claims 1-7, 39 and 44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Knowles et al.

The claims are directed to an isolated, recombinant or purified polypeptide comprising a polypeptide fragment between 5 and 88 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO: 3.

Knowles et al (US Patent Number 5,798,219) disclose of SEQ ID NO: 2. The sequence disclosed by Knowles et al, (amino acids 17-31) is 100% identical to amino acids 17-31 of the instantly claimed SEQ ID NO: 3.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was

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not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

4. Claims 1-7, 39, and 42-44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Knowles et al in view of Vaughan et al.

The claims are directed to an isolated, recombinant or purified polypeptide comprising a polypeptide fragment between 5 and 88 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO: 3, and wherein the polypeptide is part of a multimeric construction.

The teachings of Knowles et al are set forth above.

Knowles et al do not teach of multimeric molecules.

Vaughan et al (US Patent Number 4,654,419) teach of constructing multimers containing a plurality of repeating units. Vaughan et al disclose that such molecules have the advantages of increased antigenicity and increased immunogenicity. (See column 17).

Given that 1) Knowles et al have taught of polypeptide fragments having greater than 5 contiguous amino acids of the instantly claimed SEQ ID NO: 3, and that 2) Vaughan et al has taught that it was routine practice to generate multimers of immunogenic molecules to create more highly immunogenic molecules, it would have been prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have taken the molecule having greater than 5 contiguous amino acids of the instantly claimed SEQ ID NO: 3 as taught by Knowles and generated a multimer as taught by

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Vaughan et al. One would have been motivated to create such a molecule in view of

the teachings by Vaughan et al that such molecules are more highly immunogenic.

Claim 38 is objected to for depending upon a rejected base claim, however claim 38 is

free of the prior art of record.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Mark Navarro whose telephone number is (571) 272-

0861.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Jeffrey Siew can be reached on (571) 272-0787. The fax phone number for

the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

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USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Mark Navarro Primary Examiner January 11, 2007